

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XXII.—No. 1212.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1809.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or Three Dollars to be paid at the expiration of the year.

All letters to the Editor must be postpaid; otherwise they will not be attended to.

Doctor Joseph Boswell
HAS removed to Lexington, and will Practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout. May 16th, 1808.

CASH GIVEN FOR H E M P,
By Fisher & Sutton.
Who wish to hire 16 NEGRO Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.
Lexington, 3d Feb. 1808.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,
A new and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

E. SHARPE.

THOMAS BODLEY, & Co.
WANT to hire ten Negro Boys, from the age of 12 to 15 years, and five men from 17 to 25; the boys to spin & the men to weave and heckle in a Coarse Linen Manufactury.

Lexington, August 14th, 1808.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
GEORGE ADAMS

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will make Frankfort his permanent place of residence—and will punctually attend the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, and Fayette.

Frankfort, October 10th, 1807.



**Fishel & Gallatine,
COPPER AND TIN SMITHS,**

INFORM their friends and the public, they have now on hands, a variety of *STILLS* of the best quality, and having laid in an assortment of COPPER, and engaged Workmen of skill, can with satisfaction, complete any orders they may be favoured with.

TIN WARE of every description, by wholesale or retail; Copper Boilers, Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, &c. &c.

Tin Ware and Merchandise exchanged for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Lexington, 11th October, 1808.—ff

Madison Hemp and Flax Spinning Mill.

WANTED immediately, a suitable person to superintend and manage the above Mill. A person who can come well recommended for his sobriety and attention to business, will receive liberal wages. The President and Directors are determined that the amount of wages shall be no bar to the appointment of a fit person to conduct those mills in a proper manner.

John Bradford, Pres't.

October 30th, 1808.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above style.

The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendance of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cuthbert Banks.

Lexington, Jan 1st 1809.

From New Orleans.

HAVANNABrown SUGAR.
Do. lump do.
Louisiana brown do. 1st quality,
COFFEE, and
RICE.

For Sale by

JAMES WIER.

November 7, 1808.

Broke away or was stolen from Lexington, on the evening of Saturday the 26th December last, a Sorrel Mare, 5 years old, about 15 hands 3 inches high, bald face, white under her chin, and two or three white feet and legs—had on a small half worn Saddle. A reward of One hundred Dollars, will be paid to any person who will deliver the above Mare & prosecute the thief to conviction if stolen, or Seven Dollars for the Mare and Saddle. Five Dollars for the Mare only, or Two Dollars for the Saddle, by the subscriber, living at the Pond, three miles from Lexington, on the Lime stone road.

William Wright.

January 7, 1808.

CH. HUMPHREYS,
WILL Practice Law in the Fayette courts.
August, 1808.

JUST PUBLISHED

By D. & C. BRADFORD,
and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette,
by the thousand, gross, dozen or single, the
KENTUCKY ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1809;

Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Cal-
culations,

A Method of Making Cyder equal to Cham-
paigne, and which will keep for years, and con-
tinue to improve.

A battle between a Tyger and an Alligator or wonderful instance of providential preserva-
tion.

Directions for Letter Writing.
Short Lessons.
Advice of a Father to his Son.

18

The Protest.
The Lottery.
Observations on Sun Flower Oil.

Cure for the Botts.
for Corns on the Feet.

Court Days.

Officers of Government.

List of Roads.

A variety of Tables, &c., &c. &c.

Valuable Property For Sale.

A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Main-Cross street in this town, extending one hundred & thirty-one feet six inches on said street, and back one hundred feet. Thereon is the lot a good Brick Stable, Coach House, Cow House, and Granary. Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet square, with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and the buildings are well calculated for the manufacture of bagging, or for a variety of other branches of business. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

George Anderson.

Should the above property not be sold in two weeks the buildings will be rented.

Lexington, October 11, 1808.

RICH'D. BARRY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER;

At the sign of the
MAMMOTH SHOE,

NEAR to Wilson's Inn, hereby informs the public, that he has just received by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an assortment of Calfskins, and Boot Legs, of the best quality.... That he has in his employ good Workmen, and that his customers may be supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beauty, neatness, and durability, with any in America, at the shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Lexington, 14th Decr. 1808.

Strayed,

From the subscriber's farm, about three weeks since, a BROWN MULE, two years old, branded Br. on the near shoulder. A reward will be given to him who will return her, or give information where she is to be had.

Robert Barr.

November 10, 1808.

Strayed or Stolen from the farm of Norban Br. Seall, near Louisville, a BROWN BAY MARE, five years old, last spring, about fifteen hands high, with a small white in her forehead, fine fore armed, crooked in her hock joints, remarkable small delicate legs, no branded. Whoever will deliver the above mare to Richard A. Maupin, of Jefferson, or H. Breckinridge Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Nov. 26, 1808.

WAGGONS WANTED.

WILL give a generous price to Waggs we will haul salt for me from the Little Sandy Salt Works. For further information apply to Jeremiah Neave in Lexington.

ALFRED W. GRAYSON.

November 8, 1808.

James Devers

Takes his method of informing his friends and the public, that he has recommended the Tailor business, about five miles from Lexington, near Patterson's big Spring, on Cain Run, where he hopes from his attention to business, to receive a portion of publick patronage.

Dec. 13, 1808.

BOATS FOR SALE.

HE subscriber, owing to a contract he has with Porter Clay and Harrison Mayday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description. The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez or New Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.

Thomas Hart.

Nov. 25, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Merchant Mill, Saw Mill, Distillery, and Fifty acres of Land,

ON East Hickman, ten miles from Lexington and four and a half miles from Stafford's ware-house (on the Kentucky river.) In the merchant mill are three pair of stones, viz: one pair Burrs, one pair Laurel Hill, and one pair Red river—the merchant and saw mills are in complete order—there are three stills in the distillery of different sizes, with all the utensils belonging to a distillery; part of the land is in good meadow; payment will be made easy to the purchaser. For information enquire of the subscriber.

THOMAS HART, Jr.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR
For sale at this Office.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post at Lexington,
K. on the 31st Dec. 1808; which,
if not taken out within three months,
will be sent to the General Post
Office as Dead Letters.

A

Cap. Nath'l. Allen 2 William Anderson
Capt. Wm. Allen Sam'l. B. Archer
Eli'l. Allen Capt. Adams
William Alexander Moses Q. Ashby

B

Bain & Holloway John Barnett
Joriam Brady Lee Blanford
Sam'l. Biles Benj'n. Booth
William Baxter 2 William Belt
Daniel Bryan Luisinda Bealv
Wm. Breckinridge 3 Wilson or William
Edward Beaty Brown
Col. Byrd Ariana Bird
Daniel Bishop 31 Samuel Billing
John Bosic Lewi'e Baker
Andrew Barber Tyler Baldwin
Self. & Sam'l. Black Thomas Bryan 3
Stone James Brufer
James Berry William Bledow
John Bounds Capt. Richd. Bledlow

C

Clerk of Fayette circuit court Robt. Campbell 3

Robert Carlisle George Caldwell

C. Coyle John J. Crittenden

Prudence Culbertson Samuel Caldwell

Caty Grifman Martha H. Carter

Polly Creighton Farish Carter

D

Thomas Darrach Robt. Campbell 3

Benjamin Davis George Caldwell

James Dunnece John J. Crittenden

C. Dix Samuel Caldwell

Theodore Dorsey 2 Will. Dickey 2

Berry Ellis E Capt. John Edmiston

F William Farrar Rev. John E. Finley

Jacob Fishback Joseph Faulconer

John Faver 2 William Ford

Isaac Farrell

G

James E. Gillespie 2 Nicholas George

Latitia P. Grayfor Otha Gaffin

Merriwether S. Gray Thomas Grant

James Grant William G. Gilbert

John Gardner William Graves

Robt. D. Gale Anne Gardner

William Gordon John Gardner

Gen. Squire Grant James Green

H

Joseph Hawkins William J. Hockaday

Daniel Hodges James Hopkins

Alexander Hall Hardinge

Abel Hadington Thomas Hooper

Joseph Harkins 3 Jasper Harman

Daniel Harrison Daniel Hailfie

Francis Hord Halfhead & Megalone

William Hampton 3 Richard Higgins

Mordicai Harris William Hart

Leonard Hill

J

James Johnson Samuel Johnson

Joseph Jones Richard Jones

James Jackson David Jenkins

Jonathan Jackson Philip B. Johnson

K

Thomas Kinney 2 Jacob Kreps

Capt. F. Kirkley 2 Robt. Knox

George Kilic James Kerns

Ker

Michael Landars John Lingenfelter

James M. Lewis Whitehead Leonard

Elijah Laws William Little

Capt. Link Warner Lewis

Jesse Lamme Jane Lile

Peter Lindale Capt. Logden

culated in all possible ways and through who had drawn from his capital with every part of Europe. Nothing should be omitted to make it as public as possible assured him of the recognition of his Imperial majesty, in Italy, Germany everywhere. It is an engine of mighty power against Bonaparte. It is the Leveller of Archimedes, and will raise the world against him."

Don Cevallos, secretary of state to Ferdinand VII and who accompanied that unfortunate monarch to Bayonne, has published an Exposition of the base and perfidious practices of the French emperor.—This interesting Paper is accompanied with the most authentic documents; which while they must tend to increase the enthusiasm of the Spanish people, are well calculated to unite every legitimate monarch in a league against the emperor of France. Its extreme length however, only enables us to present a summary of its contents.

Don Cevallos, after noticing the subserviency of Spain to the wishes of France owing to the weakness and treachery of the prince of peace; that fleets, armies and treasures had been sacrificed to preserve the ruinous alliance of 1796; that every thing was done to satisfy the insatiable demands of the French government—proceeds to observe, that scarcely had the treaty of Tilsit been concluded, in which the destiny of the world seemed to be decided in Bonaparte's favour, when he turned his eyes towards the West, and resolved in his mind the ruin of Portugal and Spain.

"He began by demanding a respectable body of our troops to exert their valor in remote regions, and foreign interests.—This he effected without difficulty, for the Spanish minister, regarding him as his patron, immediately placed a gallant and chosen force of 1600 men at his disposal. The enterprise of making himself master of Spain, however, was not so easy as he imagined. It was necessary to find some pretext for the introduction of his troops into the kingdom; to excite discord and animosity in the royal family, that his designs might not be penetrated, and his forces experience any opposition. His ambassador to our court (Beaubarnois) who is nearly related to the imperial family, received instructions to that effect—and shortly after the arrest of the Prince of Asturias, who had entered into a correspondence with the emperor respecting a marriage with his niece, was the consequence.

At this period, a treaty which had been concluded between his catholic majesty & Bonaparte, at Fontainbleau, on the 27th of Oct. 1807, was brought to Spain. It had been negotiated by an agent of the favorite's without the participation, or even knowledge of the Spanish ministry. The result of this treaty was to render the emperor master of Portugal with very little expence—to furnish him with a plausible pretext for introducing his troops into the peninsula, with the intent of subjugating it at a proper opportunity, and to put him in immediate possession of Tuscany. In return for these concessions, his imperial majesty engaged to acknowledge Charles the IV. Emperor of the two Americas, and to reward the treacherous favorite with the Algarves and Alentejo in full property and sovereignty. The execution of the treaty was delayed, and the favorite became apprehensive that he had lost the imaginary protection of the emperor. In truth, Bonaparte aware that he had incurred the hatred of the Spanish people, and conceiving it no longer necessary to treat him with confidence, wished to inspire him with apprehensions for his safety, that he might persuade his royal master, over whom he had unbounded sway, to emigrate to South America. The plan succeeded—for even during the negotiation of a marriage between the prince of Asturias and Bonaparte's niece, French troops were marched into Spain; their commanders took possession by fraud and surprize, of the fortresses of Pamplona, St. Sebastian, Figueras, and Barcelona; and then industriously propagated the belief that Bonaparte was favorable to the Heir apparent. The royal parents, as well as the favorite, were struck with terror at this conduct of the emperor, and new fears were artfully impressed upon them by French agents. At length, they determined to emigrate to Mexico; and this resolution became known to the people by their preparations. The commotions of Aranjuez, however, which, on the 17th and 19th of March burst forth like a sudden explosion, prevented its execution; the favorite, who, without the title of king, had exercised the functions of Royalty, was imprisoned; and the royal parents abdicated in favor of their son, who was proclaimed sovereign under the title of Ferdinand VII.

The Emperor was ignorant of these events; he imagined that the royal family had fled to the coast, and was preparing to embark—he ordered his army to advance to Madrid; and flattered himself he should now possess without a struggle a throne which had thus hastily been vacated. The new Sovereign learning the advance of the French army, hastened to communicate the voluntary abdication of his parents to the Emperor; he made every effort to procure the latter's recognition of his title; he was assuaged at length by his imperial majesty's Envoy, Gen. Savary, that his master would visit him at Madrid; that he was already disposed in his favor; and that nothing would tend more to conciliate the Emperor than this mark of respect. The pressing solicitations of the Duke of Berg, Gen. Savary, and others, added to the earnest wishes of the king to make his people happy, and restore tranquility to the kingdom, at length induced him to quit Madrid, in the expectation of meeting the Emperor at Burgos; from thence he was pursued by Savary, who accompanied him, to advance to Vitoria, where some suspicious movements of the French troops led the courtiers to urge him to return. But Ferdinand had too much confidence in the faith of the French Emperor; he passed the Frontiers, and arrived at Bayonne. Durac, on his arrival, came to invite the king to dine with his Imperial Majesty, where his reception was flattering; what then must have been the feelings of Ferdinand, after his return to his residence, to be informed by Savary; the man

who had drawn from his capital with many protestations of security, who had assured him of the recognition of his Imperial majesty, that Bonaparte had irreversibly decreed that the Bourbons should no longer reign in Spain, and that it should be succeeded by his own! In the conference which succeeded between Mr. Cham-

pagny and Don Cevallos, the latter strenuously supported his Majesty's right, and represented that any communication he might make while absent from his kingdom & in a state of confinement, would be null and void, and would not be acknowledged by his people. The Emperor, who overheard the conference, insulted the Spanish Minister, called him a traitor, and informed Ferdinand that he must nominate a more flexible negotiator, and one who would be less susceptible on the point of honor. In the last interview which the king had with the Imperial Majesty, the latter said—"Prince, you have to choose between cession and death." Who can doubt (adds don Cevallos) from this clear evidence, that the renunciation executed by Ferdinand VII. in favor of his august father, and that which succeeded in favor of the Emperor, are absolute nullities, and that the rights of the dynasty of Bourdon are not in the least prejudiced by it.

From the Missouri Gazette.
ST. LOUIS, December 14, 1808.

ASSASSINATION

We have never, within the limits of our recollection, had the unpleasant task of recording a deed of more exquisite horror and sanguine temerity than one perpetrated at Kaskaskia, Indiana Territory, on the evening of Wednesday the 7th inst.

Mr. RICE JONES, member of the House of Representatives from the county of Randolph, a young gentleman of amiable manners and exalted character, whose equal in literary knowledge and acquired talents, Indiana never had, and perhaps will not soon again be able to boast, was deliberately murdered in the street by a Doctor James Dunlap, of Kaskaskia hitherto considered a gentleman, and eminent as a skillful physician.

The particulars of this detestable act we have collected from a letter politely handed to us by a gentleman of this place, from Mr. William Shannon, a respectable merchant of St. Genevieve, dated at Kaskaskia two evenings subsequent to that on which the murder was committed; but the causes which led to it we have only from common report:—it seems that Mr. Jones had some time since an affair of honor to settle with a gentleman of that place, in which Dunlap was his opponent's second; but it was prevented from coming to any fatal issue by a conciliation of the parties, on the ground, resulting from the honourable and manly conduct of Mr. Jones's second. Since that time several biting and satirical squibs have been pasted off in the news-papers by certain characters of Kaskaskia, relative to that affair; and Mr. Jones in defending his character from the reiterated assaults of enmity and malice, it is supposed added fuel to the incendiary flame in the breast of Dunlap, which had been imbibed at the time of the concerted duel, or perhaps previous. Dunlap, we understand, had a few days before the murder, repeatedly threatened Mr. Jones with corporal chastisement, of which

the latter took no notice nor prepared himself for an attack. On the fatal evening, agreeable to the above mentioned letter, Dunlap met Jones in the street and running up to him drew out a pistol, and holding it so near that the powder burnt the decaised considerably, discharged it, and immediately mounted his horse and fled. Jones fell, but was directly supported by some gentlemen who had been alarmed by the report of the pistol, among whom was William Morrison, Esq. who asked him "what was the matter?" Jones answered "Dunlap has murdered me!" Mr. M. then asked "for what?" and was answered "I do not know;" at the close of the answer he expired having lived about ten minutes after receiving the ball, and spoke sensibly to the last moment. The ball penetrated his chest just above the heart, and ranging downwards came out about the centre of the back-bone.

Good Heaven! what a scene was this for a tender father, whose whole soul was wrapped up in the welfare of an only son! had he been present, and what increased heart-rending sensations must he experience on hearing its recital by the thousand tongues of rumour and magnifying report!

From a wish not to injure the feelings of the respectable connexions of Mr. Dunlap, already too much wounded by the catastrophe we forbear any further remarks on himself; the DEED and circumstances sufficiently pourtray its own atrocity. We can but, in sympathy with them, wonder what rage infatuation could drive a man, in the prime of life, with flattering prospects and a respectable standing in society, to commit so dreadful an outrage against the sacred laws of his God and country!

It is much to be feared that the scene every part of the union. Mr. Johnson will not close here, as there are suspicions that the young man was abetted and urged on by a certain character living in tain; he detailed the various points of negligence that Mr. Jones's superior talents and discernment, would sink his interest to nothingness, and by unmasking, and from that government remained. He next introduced our actual injuries—and holds on the subjects of the murder of Pearce, and the slaughter on board of the Chesapeake, he expressed himself in the most masterly style. He showed that from the period of Mr. Fox's death every part of the conduct of the British government had been a series of aggression—and that whe-

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.

We have experienced the effects of the most tremendous and sudden swell of the Ohio river, ever known or heard of at this season of the year, by the oldest residents of this place, by a difference of about 15 feet; and even the Spring freshes have never reached the same height but once, which was nearly twenty years ago; when the water was two or three feet higher.

The present fresh has been accompanied with the severest cold of our winters, which rendered it peculiarly distressing to those whose property lay within the reach of the flood. The whole plain from Louisville to Shippingport, below the second bank, was inundated and the streets of Shippingport were navigable for boats, but as there was no current there was no material injury or loss of property sustained, except what arose from the improvidence of those who did not pay attention to the safety of their cattle, hogs, &c. Some small and light buildings were raised from their foundations there and in the lower part of Louisville but were not carried away.

Measuring from the surface of the low-water stage of water, the Ohio has raised about 31 feet on the bar at the head of the rapids, and 55 feet opposite Shippingport so that we find the surface as even here as at any other part of the Ohio; near the shore on either side of the river, a boat might ascend with nearly the same facility as to descend.

No correct account has been received from any distance of consequence of the damages sustained by the late freshes, but we are fearful of hearing of much distress particularly from the rivers and creeks that feed the Ohio, the wrecks of buildings that have drifted past this place, induce us to fear there has been great destruction some where. Much praise is due to Capt. Beach who industriously assisted and accommodated some families who were driven from the ground floors, on board his schooner which lay in the stream before Shippingport.

Mr. Tarascon's Mills at Shippingport, and Mr. Bullitt's Mill at Clarksville, all near the foot of the rapids, are now emerging from the flood without appearing to have suffered any material injury.

Mr. Berthoud's Ware-house at Shippingport, contained property to a very high amount, which caused much anxiety

during the swell of the River; but we are happy to find that no injury was sustained.

EXTRACT

FROM A DAIRY KEPT IN THIS PLACE, Dec. 19th. Weather moderately cold, agreeably with exercise—lowering portentous rain, then snow—until noon wind from the Westward; afternoon Eastward with hard snow—extremely cold—the Ohio is far more than ordinarily high for the season.

20th. Sleet—the face of nature has assumed an aspect to which it seems not entitled; all is glazed with transparent ice, the trees labor under an unaccustomed load, to each bending twig adheres a dripping icicle—the well shaped willows imitate the rich chandeliers; the picture is majestic, unpleasingly beautiful, and adapted to excite melancholy, rather than delight.

21st. Rain incessantly yet so cold as to glide off instantly, without reducing the ice except by friction.

22d. Rain last night accompanied with most tremendous thunder and lightning—a constant shower with some thunder during the day—a few hours afford a spring-like appearance, but not long enough to break the crust, and permit the earth to imbibe a drop of the torrent that poured from the clouds.

23d. An incessant shower—temperature about one degree above freezing.

24th. Hazey—noon, freezing cold—Ohio rapidly rising.

25. Extreme cold—Ohio already higher than it is known to have ever been at this season of the year, threatens destruction—those nearest to the swelling torrent are with cold and astonishment, doubly chilled—no bounds can be prescribed, all dread, all hope, all enquire to know, none answer—while houses, mills, stables, provender stacks, &c. amidst crowded driftwood, the measure of which could be counted only by the league, drift rapidly by, from an unknown distance.

26th. Extremely cold, some snow—water rising rapidly.

27th. Extremely cold—I well at a stand this evening.

28th. Weather moderate—Ohio on the fall 3 inches.

29th. Some snow.

30th. Clear and cold.

31st. Heavy rain in showers—much thunder last night.

4th. January. These four days have been extremely cold—the Ohio has fallen about 20 feet, and is generally within the first banks.

[Owing to the irregular arrival of our Washington papers, we have not received the speech of Mr. Johnson on our foreign relations—for the following outlines, we are indebted to the Baltimore Whig.]

Mr. Johnson remarked that he could not permit this discussion to pass without expressing his sentiments. I consider it as a most important resolution, and I rejoice that it is the universal sentiment of

the seafaring men, the nature of blockade, &c. and proved that no hope of redress could be entertained.

Robt. Tevis, J. p. m. c.

ther in prosperity or adversity she had shewn the most decided enmity to the United States. Mr. Johnson elaborately displayed the treachery, proclamations, deception and insults of the British ministry—adverted to the attempts to support them in this country—expressed his decided abhorrence of the doctrines of Mr. Quincy, for, said he, when the right arm of Massachusetts is cut off, the left arm of Kentucky will be paralyzed. Mr. Johnson most decidedly opposed all idea of making distinctions of the Union, and asserted that every punishment was deserved by the miscreant who would publish such remarks as he had seen in news-papers, or who would even dare to talk about a separation of the union. Mr. Johnson upon the subject of the murder of Pierce, and the affair of the Chesapeake said that he could not pass by these insults irreparable—the slaughter of American citizens in our own waters, on board of our national vessels by assassins. He spoke of the officers. Could we gain redress for these injuries? None. Insult had been added to injury. The recapitulation of these wrongs, sir, is called declamation—I can never forget them—I may forget long speeches, but I cannot pass by the slaughter of my fellow-citizens. Mr. J. here remarked how abhorrent were the sentiments of Mr. Quincy from every citizen of the union—and that if the whole documents were reviewed, how would they appear to the people of these states. Mr. Johnson here adverted to the proclamation of G. Britain with respect to calling home her native born subjects. This, said he, is an infringement of our sovereignty, a violation of our right, and an insult to all we hold dear; He defended the cause of naturalized citizens with great effect. He then shewed the villainy of the proclamation inviting smuggling—and shewed that notwithstanding these proclamations the United States would not be deceived, and that in consequence of the embargo the whole nearly of the British commerce was destroyed, and at all events would be by a total prohibition of intercourse. Mr. Johnson here replied to Mr. Quincy's arguments upon the subjects of the sufferings of the different parts of the union, proving him to be wrong—and assuring him that the patriotism of Massachusetts was not to be sacrificed to his false statement of it. Mr. Johnson concluded by saying that he wished for more energy. That we ought not to stay to ask if Philip was dead? if Bonaparte is dead? if George the third is dead? We ought to dread the sanguinary conflict, but we will not recede from the high ground which we have taken, and let us adopt those measures which will preserve and perpetuate the honor, rights and independence of our country.

FRANKFORT, January 12.

Yesterday, the Legislature by joint vote of both houses, proceeded to the choice of a President and six Directors of the State Bank, when the following gentlemen were appointed, viz:

ROBERT ALEXANDER, Pres't.
JOHN ALLEN,
HENRY CLAY,
GEORGE MADISON,
MARTIN D. HARDIN,
CHRISTO. GREENUP,
JESSE BLEDSOE,

Appointed by the Stock Holders on Monday 2d inst.

DAN. WEISIGER,
WM. TRIGG,
GEO. GREER,
NATHL. HART,
WM. S. DALLAM,
JEPHTHAH DUDLEY,

Those marked (*) are new members.

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NOTICE.

Three likely young Negro Fellows and two Women for sale—enquire at this office for the seller.

St. Lexington, 4th January, 1809.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

WANTED—a Blacksmith to take charge of a shop who can be well recommended for integrity and knowledge of the business—he can have accommodations for a small family rent free.

Jno. Wrigglesworth, & Co.

Lexington, Jan'y. 16th, 1809.

2 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or dropped out of the Holster in Lexington, on the night of the 27th December, a brass mounted PISTOL, Iron barrel and smooth bore; the barrel is about 7 1-2 inches long—an oblong plate of silver on the breech, about the size of a quarter dollar, on which is engraved M L. Any person lodging the same at the store of Messrs. Trotter & Tilford, in Lexington, shall receive the above reward.

William W. Sutton.

3d January, 1809. +1t.

TAKEN up by Peter Higbee, in Jessamine county, near to the Hickman road, one bay mare, 6 or 7 years old, near 15 hands high, a blaze face, both hind feet white, appraised to \$35. Also, one sorrel mare, 4 years old, 13 1-2 hands high, a blaze face, a long bob tail; appraised to \$20. Also, one sorrel filly, one year old, spring, 12 1-2 hands high, a star in her fore-head; appraised to \$14.

Richd. Lafon.

Nov. 18, 1808.

Taken up by Thomas Crews, living on the waters of Otter-creek, Maddison County, a bay mare, 3 years old, 13 hands high, no brands perceptible; appraised to \$20, before me,

John G. Calmes.

TAKEN up by John Gay, in Woodford county near Pisgah meeting house, a strawberry roan mare, with a sorrel mane & tail has a large blaze face, both hind feet white, seven years old, no brand perceptible; appraised to \$30. Also a bay horse, with a small star in his fore-head, is supposed to be 20 years old, about 15 hands high, no brands perceptible; appraised to nine dollars, this 25th Oct. 1808.

N. FOSTER, j. p. f. c.

28

FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.

Andrew. M. Calla.

Within 12 or 18 months past, we have lent to some person in this town, a Bed Pan, and a large Clyster Syringe—it is hoped that those who have them in possession, will, on seeing this advertisement, return them.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 17.

The Lexington Debating Society will meet at Mr. Satterwhite's this evening at 7 o'clock, and discuss the following question, viz. "Is the colour of the Human species attributable to climate and local circumstances?"

MARRIED, on Sunday last, Major Charles Jouette, to the amiable Miss Susan R. Allen, daughter of Mr. Isham Allen, of Clarke county.

COMMUNICATION.

December 28th, 1808.

MARRIED on Thursday last, by the Reverend JOHN RAY, the amiable Miss ANTHETTE DANIEL, of Clark County, to CHARLES GILKEY, Jun. of Montgomery County; both of unexceptionable fortunes and characters.

DIED at his seat near Greensburg, (K.) on Sunday the 1st of January, The Hon. Allen M. Wakefield, one of the Circuit Judges of this State.

We find it stated in some of the Eastern Prints, that the Governor of Delaware has refused to hold in readiness the quota of militia required from that State by the United States, until he shall be informed for what purpose they are wanted.

We have received returns of the votes for President and Vice President, from all the states except Georgia—they stand For President For Vice-President James Madison 116 Geo. Clinton 107 C. C. Pinckney 47 Rufus King 47 Geo. Clinton 6 Jno. Langdon 9 Jas. Madison 3 James Monroe 3

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Benjamin Howard to the editor of the Kentucky Gazette, dated,

Washington City, Dec. 14, 1808.

DEAR SIR,
I HAVE in conjunction with several of our members called upon the Post-master General, with a view to state the intolerable abuses in the transportation of the western mail, and to insist upon an immediate correction of them. A special messenger is instantly to be sent along the mail route, to discover where and with whom those abuses originate, in order that the corrective may be efficiently applied; and in addition, the whole arrangements of the western mail is to be made out and submitted to the representation, in order that it may receive such improvements as their information may enable them to suggest. I shall not lose sight of this subject until relief is afforded.

Therewith enclose you a list of the officers, in our state, lately appointed in the army of [REDACTED]. The president has ordered a considerable part of our regular military force to New Orleans; the precise number I have not learnt.

No vote has been taken upon the resolution respecting a non-intercourse with France and Great-Britain. By the next mail I shall, I trust, be able to state to my constituents with some certainty, the course which will be adopted as it respects the belligerents. At any rate so soon as I can do it with certainty, I shall not lose moment in making the communication.

I am, Sir,
Your friend,

BENJ. HOWARD.

* Samuel Price, first lieutenant, light artillery; Peter Dudley, second lieutenant, ditto; George Morrison, first lieutenant, riflemen; Alexander Smith, second lieutenant, infantry; Jesse Jennings, second lieutenant, ditto; Duff Green, second lieutenant, do; Elijah Montgomery, ensign, do. Adam Goodlet, surgeon's mate.

It is now well ascertained, that the Yazzoo Claimants, have located one thousand families, upon what they are pleased to call their territory. This information comes thro' a channel which leaves little doubt of its authenticity. (Savan. Repub.)

A gentleman from Cadiz, under date of Oct. 9, says, it is rumoured that the Supreme Junta of this government are about to take into consideration the propriety of reclaiming from the U. States the territory of Louisiana, which had been clandestinely extorted from Spain by France, and by the latter illegally transferred to the United States. (Ref's Gazette.)

From Washington, Dec. 23.

IN SENATE, Dec. 21. The act to enforce and make more effectual, an act entitled an act, laying an embargo on all ships & vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the acts supplementary thereto, was read the third time. Messrs. Giles and Pope supported, and Messrs. Hillhouse and Pickering opposed its passage. The debate was continued till about eight in the evening, when the question was taken by Yeas and Nays, as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Kitchell, Milledge, Mitchell, More, Pope, Robinson, Smith, (N. Y.) Smith, (Md.) Smith, (T.) Sumpter, Thrulon, Tiffin, and Turner—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Gillman Goodrich Hillhouse, Lloyd, Matchewson, Pickering, White—7.

Monday, Dec. 19.

MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION.
Mr. Love called for the order of the day on the report of the committee on the subject of 36 persons confined in Cartagena, South America. The following is the resolution reported by the committee:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to adopt the most immediate and efficacious means in his power, to obtain from the Vice Roy of Grenada, in S. America, or other proper authority, the liberation of thirty-six American citizens, condemned on the charge of pi-

racy, and now held in slavery in the vaults of St. Clara, in Cartagena, and that the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated to that purpose.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to postpone the consideration of the subject indefinitely. Negatived, 30 to 36.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. Trigg in the chair, 39 to 33.

Mr. Love moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words in italic, and inserting "authorized to request." Carried, Ayes 54.

Those gentlemen who supported this resolution in the debate were Messrs. Love, Lyon, Bacon, Nelson, Sloan and Wilbur. Those who opposed it were Messrs. D. R. Williams, Taylor, Smiley, Macon, and Southard.

The gentleman who opposed the resolution, amongst other objections, contended that an agreement to the resolution would but involve the government in difficulty without answering any good purpose; that it would in fact be aiding the attempt of a certain party to prove that the general government had some connection with this expedition originally, which it certainly had not; that the facts set forth in the petition were wholly unsupported by evidence; that these persons had engaged themselves in a foreign service; that they had become weary of the privileges of freemen, and had entered into a hostile

expedition against a foreign country, and in so doing, had been taken, condemned for piracy, and immured as a punishment for that offence; that the British government having been at the bottom of this busi-

ness, was the proper power to release these persons, and indeed had applied to the Spanish commander for the purpose:

that even were the United States bound by the laws of justice or humanity to intercede for these persons, they knew not to whom to make application, and would probably meet with a refusal, perhaps a rude one, if any judgment could be formed from the present situation of our affairs with Spain; that if gentlemen wished for objects on which to exercise their humanity, they might find them in the lacerated backs of our impressed seamen, without extending it to criminals. In reply to an observation of Mr. Lyon, that if we did not get these men, G. Britain would get them, and employ them to extend their naval force. Mr. Macon replied, if she did, she was welcome to keep them; but she was in the habit of supplying her navy with seamen of our vessels without the trouble which the acquisition of these men might occasion her.

In reply to these objections and in support of the resolution, the humane of the House was strongly appealed to. It was urged that the government could in no wise be involved by an appeal to the generosity of the provincial government; that these men had not wilfully committed piracy, but been deluded under various pretences to join the expedition; that they had joined it under a belief that they were entering into the service of the United States; that, even admitting them to have been indiscreetly led to join the enterprise, knowing it to be destined for a foreign service, yet that they had been sufficiently punished by the penalty they had already undergone; that it was wholly immaterial what inference any persons might draw from the conduct of the U. States in this respect, as to their concern with the original expedition; that such considerations should have no weight with the House; that if these poor fellows were guilty, they had repented of it; and Mr. Nelson quoted on this point the scriptures, to shew that there should be more joy over one sinner that repented, than over ninety and nine who have no need of repentance. In reply to an intimation that it was not even ascertained that they were American citizens, Mr. Bacon observed, that one of them had been born in the same town in which he was, and was of a reputable family.

The resolution was negatived by the committee, 49 to 31.

The committee rose and reported the resolution, which report the house agreed now to consider, ayes 57.

Mr. Lyon moved to adjourn. Ayes 34.

Mr. Fisk called for the Yeas and Nays on concurrence with the committee.

Mr. Gardner moved to adjourn. Ayes 34.

The question of concurrence with the committee in their disagreement to the resolution, was decided by Yeas and Nays. Yeas 50, Nays 34.

Dec. 18.

The second resolution of the report of the committee on our foreign relations passed, a little before one o'clock this morning (Sunday) after every endeavour on the part of the minority to adjourn without taking the question. Mr. Gardner spoke a considerable time after dark, and Mr. Randolph occupied the floor for about two hours and an half in a speech abounding with sarcasm and philosophy, in which the majority were not sparingly dealt with. Several questions of order were taken, and ten or adjournments were negatived after candle light, on eight of which they had the yeas and nays taken. The house adjourned at the time above mentioned, the speaker having occupied his chair for above twelve hours.

NORFOLK, Dec. 5.

A gentleman who arrived here on Saturday, in 21 days from Cape Francis, informs us that an express had arrived at the Cape, bringing information, that Gen.

Ferrand had surrendered the City of St. Domingo to the British, and that it was garrisoned by troops of that nation. Samoa, it was also said, was taken by the Spaniards. The surrender of the former was a voluntary offer on the part of Gen. Ferrand.

The war between Christophe and Petion still raged with unabated fury. The former had been successful latterly, particularly in the destruction of Petion's naval force.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21.

THE SPANISH PATRIOTS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Captain Rymer of the ship Ann and Hannah, who arrived here yesterday morning, after a passage of eighteen days from Havanna, states, that a few days previous to his sailing, a national brig from Cadiz, and a schooner from Malaga, arrived there in short passages, with the important information of the SURRENDER OF KING JOSEPH AND HIS ARMY, as prisoners to the Spanish patriots; and that in consequence of this intelligence, the city of Havanna had been illuminated for three successive nights, and the inhabitants exhibited every demonstration of joy.

Capt. Rymer left Havanna on the 2d instant, when flour was thirty dollars per barrel.

KINGSTON Nov. 19.

By the ship Messenger, capt. Ayres, 19 days passage from Kingston Jamaica, the editors of the New-York Gazette, have received regular files of Jamaica papers to the 26th ult.

These papers contain the important intelligence that a body of Spaniards from Porto Rico had gone against the City of St. Domingo—that the Governor of that place General Ferrand, had gone with a chosen body of troops to meet them—that when within sight of the Spaniards the most of Ferrand's troops defected to the enemy—and that Gen. Ferrand in a fit of desperation shot himself through the head.

Nov. 25.

The French national schooner Colibri, of 8 guns and 66 men, and the Flor de la Mar, were sent in yesterday by the Polyphemus, of sixty-four guns.—By the above vessel, as well as by the Hebe, we learn that the death of Gen. Ferrand is correct. It appears that on the first attempt of the Spaniards to gain possession of the City of St. Domingo, the general did not command his troops himself; but on the following day, when he learned a large body of Spaniards from Porto Rico had landed, and things began to wear an alarming appearance, he marched out at the head of a very fine corps, on whom we placed the most implicit confidence; but scarcely had he proceeded when the major part of them, who were Spaniards, and who were exasperated at the outrages of the French against their country, deserted his ranks, and joined their countrymen. Enraged to see himself thus abandoned by his only hopes, Gen. Ferrand terminated his existence by blowing his own brains out with a pistol. Still, however, they were unable to gain possession of the city, but retired to a strong post to wait for reinforcements; when the attack was to be renewed.

On Tuesday last, off Cape Teberon, the Hebe spoke a Spanish schooner, which had been at St. Domingo as a flag of truce from Cuba, and which confirmed the above.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.

Lates from Europe.

Through the polite attentions of a valued mercantile friend, the editors of the Freeman's Journal have been favoured with Liverpool papers to the 31st of October, being three days later than heretofore received, and containing London dates to the 29th—received by the ship Orozimbo, arrived in the Chesapeake in 47 days from Liverpool.

The accounts via Havanna of the capture of Joseph Bonaparte, are rendered extremely probable by this arrival, as the city of Corunna, in Spain, was illuminated for three successive nights, in consequence of a great victory said to be obtained by the Spanish patriots over the French—no doubt the capture of the mushroom king.

It appears also, that marshal Ney, upon whom the French had rested their last hopes for resisting the irresistible Spaniards, was expected to surrender with a fine army of 14,000 men.

From the circumstance of Napoleon making propositions to the Spanish Junta, it would appear as if he began to be apprehensive of the flame reaching France, where it is well known discontent is only kept down by military awe.—and the Spanish troops were rapidly pressing on towards the French frontiers. Extracts follow:

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Rowena sloop of war is arrived at Plymouth from Corunna, and is said to have brought intelligence of importance respecting the French and Spanish armies, and it is rumoured that the latter have gained a victory over the former. The town of Corunna is stated to have been illuminated for three nights, but whether on account of a fresh victory, or on the arrival of the British troops, is not stated. Col. Hamilton is arrived in the Rowena.

The French again evacuated Bilboa on the 30th ult. after plundering the place, but were compelled to return the same day

on finding their retreat cut off by the different divisions of the Spanish army, by which they were outflanked. Gen. Blake being informed of this important fact, put his whole army in motion on the 4th inst. and when the accounts left Corunna, intelligence of the surrender of the 14,000 men, under marshal Ney, was hourly expected. Meanwhile Palafox, with 18,000 men, was advancing to Fontarabia, to secure that important maritime pass into France.

A report prevailed yesterday, that a Russian house in the city had received a letter from the continent, stating that great differences had taken place at Erfurth between the two emperors, and that the emperor of Russia had set off in great disgust for Vienna. No credit is given to the rumour.

In the letters from St. Petersburg, the departure of the emperor is only slightly mentioned; but it is positively stated, that when he reached Konigsburgh, he paused, and it became a matter of doubt whether he would proceed further or return. It was not until he had reached Konigsburgh that he was informed the emperor of Austria was not to be of the Erfurth party.

The emperor, on his way to Erfurth, passed through Konigsburgh, and had an interview with the king of Prussia; but the sight of this former ally and friend did not seem to awaken in the mind of Alexander any symptom of concern for the misfortunes of Frederick; instead of losing his influence with Bonaparte to relax a little in his system of oppression which he has experienced in the Prussian dominions, one of the first results of the meeting at Erfurth was, an order directed to the king of Prussia, prohibiting in the most strict manner, all intercourse, commercial or otherwise, between Prussia and Great Britain.

This circumstance is mentioned in letters from Konigsburgh dated the 10th inst. It is said that Bonaparte sent some propositions to the central junta in Spain, from Erfurth, at the same time that he sent the messengers to this country.

A notice was yesterday posted at Lloyds coffee house, stating that seven vessels bound to Heligoland, and five from the Baltic, had been taken by a French privateer.

The British fleet has quitted its station off Baltic Port, and left three Swedish ships to watch the Russian squadron. The Victory, sir J. Saumarez's flag-ship, was off Orland on the 1st of October; she had been joined by the Aboukir and two others on the 30th September. The Orion was stationed off Dragoe. Mr. Thornton had been for a few days on board the Victory, but had taken his leave of sir James.

Letters have been received from Holland to the 18th inst. and an extraordinary degree of interest had been attached to their contents, not on account of the importance of the intelligence, but on the ground of new difficulties having been interposed to obstruct the communication with that quarter. In future, it is said, that no such intercourse is to be permitted under pain of death.

By this channel we learn, that an embargo has been laid on Dutch shipping, and the effect has been to increase the price of the commodities received from the vicinity of the Texel. Geneva has risen 1s. per gallon.

Letters this day received in town state, that two ships with hemp were leaving the port of Riga, and were suddenly detained, and further, that the commandant or governor of that commercial depot, who was favourable to the English, has been removed. The effect of these circumstances has been, that hemp, which was sold in London market with difficulty at 9s. advanced yesterday to 11s. and one contract was made this day on the Royal Exchange, at 120l.

A French spy, has, within a few days, made his escape from this country. He is understood to be a relative to Bonaparte by the maternal side, and of the rank of marquis. With the assistance of a native of this country, who came over with him from France, and is the companion of his flight, he was able to make out a complete table of the private signals of our fleet. They fled with such precipitation, that this document, and all their other papers that have been left behind are in the hands of government.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Evacuation of Bilboa by the French, and its re-occupation by the Spaniards—Permission for general Baird's army to land at Corunna—Total evacuation of Portugal by the French—Defeat of the French at Vitoria.

Lieutenant Green arrived last night at the admiralty, from St. Andros, with dispatches for the royal government—men who are endeavoring to stir up civil war. We are all "Republican Federalists"—so said Porcupine in Philadelphia formerly—and he now declares that nothing would give him so much pleasure as to die in laying our towns in ashes, and burying us under the ruins.

According to the maxim of your correspondent, this fellow was not to be called tory! forsooth! because it would have hurt the Gentleman's feelings—Keep up Mr. Bradford, the distinction of wibg and tory—if your friend is carried away by bis charity—be you firm.

having their retreat cut off. Their force amounted to 5000 under general Merlin. The Spaniards under general Blake, were on the point of effecting their purpose, when the French evacuated the place with precipitation. The latter had not completely left the place when the patriots entered it.

Some interesting intelligence was obtained from French officer, made prisoner in this operation. Now that Bilbao is in possession of the Spaniards, we hope and trust that no part of sir David Baird's army will be landed at Corunna. It is a long, difficult and almost impracticable march from thence to the theatre of war. Admitting that they should accomplish it, they must suffer dreadful privations, and could not possibly arrive at their journey's end, in time to render effectual service.

It now appears that the French have not received any considerable reinforcement. They are said not to exceed 43,000 men, and of these, 12,000 were on the 8th, stationed at Vitoria, and the remainder occupied a line to the eastward in the direction of Pamplona.

An article, however, from St. Andros, dated the 16th inst., that the Spanish troops had entered Vitoria, after a considerable loss, and there was to be a solemn Te Deum on the next day, in celebration of this event. It thus appears, that an action of considerable importance has been fought at Vitoria, and crowned with success. The particulars are not mentioned, but it appears to have been a sanguinary one. Three thousand of the Spaniards, from Denmark, under the marquis of Roman, had marched from St. Andros, to join the ranks of their countrymen.

LOOK OUT !!!

At Genl. Green Clay's,
NEAR the mouth of Jack's creek, on the Kentucky river, I have for sale, on a credit, for Cash or Cash Bonds, Young Geldings, Salt or Iron, About five thousand gallons of best quality Cider and Cyder-Royal, a large quantity of best Winter Apples, and Dried fruit; All of which will be delivered on the river to purchasers, or on board of boats.

Wanted immediately a person to manage a Distillery of 4 or 5 stills; to whom the highest wages will be given, in Cash or Whiskey. Apply to

Charles Colley, over.

Nov. 21st, 1808. tf*¹⁰⁰

FOR SALE—Between three and four thousand Acres of LAND.

Lying in Knox county, on both sides of Cumberland river and Stinking creek, and on the main state road, leading through the Wilderness.—There is in this tract a great diversity of soil, the bottoms being equal to any in the state; and there is a considerable quantity of level highland of excellent quality. A great bargain may be had by a person who will purchase the whole tract, and a good title made to the same, after running off some inconsiderable proportion which is now in dispute. To suit purchasers the said land would be laid off into smaller tracts, one of which to contain from three to four hundred acres, and to include the plantation and improvements on the road, which is considered as an excellent stand for a tavern. There is a good mill seat on this tract, and a very eligible situation for a distillery. A small tract of land in the neighbourhood of Lexington or Versailles would be taken in part payment; and for terms and other particulars, application must be made to the subscriber, living on the premises.

WADE N. WOODSON.

Knox county, 7th May, 1808. tf

A REQUEST.

HAVING purchased the Library of the Late Col. George Nicholas, and being authorized to receive all books that have been loaned out of it,--I will thank those persons who have borrowed any of them, to return them to me in Lexington, or inform me, where they can be had.

WILLIAM T. BARRY

December 17th, 1807.

FOR SALE BY
Messrs. Scott, Trotter & Co.
Merchants, Lexington, Ky.

LEES'

Genuine Patent and Family Medicines,
Which are celebrated for the Cure of most diseases to which the Human Body is liable, viz:

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges,
Which effectually expels all kinds of worms
from persons of every age.

Lee's Elixir,

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the hooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsies, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which rendered an infallible remedy by one application without mercury.

Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Persian Lotion,

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetter, and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water,

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Dermek Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific,

A certain cure for general complaints.

Thousands of our fellow citizens have received benefit from the above MEDICINES when reduced to the last stage of disease, and many families of the first respectability have given publick testimony of the astonishing cures performed with the above preparations.—The proprietors are well assured that a single trial of any article here enumerated, will convince the most prejudiced person of its utility.

Pamphlets Containing cases of cures, &c., may be had gratis at the above place of sale, sufficient to confirm our assertion. We are inclined to publish all the certificates which are in our possession, we might fill a folio volume; but we never mention the names of any persons but those who are well known to be citizens of strict veracity, and then not without their approbation.

Those medicines have been made known for a number of years to the publick, & nothing can speak more in their favour than the rapid sales; to detect counterfeits it is necessary to inform the publick that they must be particular in applying as above, and observe that none can be genuine without the signature of Richard Lee and Son.

N. B. Each and every Medicine above enumerated, have got their directions, describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

A list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Winchfield Ky. on the 1st day of January 1809, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Jesse Cofer, Major Chiles, Elisha Collins, Sam'l. Davidson, Abraham Deavenport, Martin Gillaspie, Hezekiah Holliday, John Hambleton, James Holliday, Leroy Hambleton, Richard Hickman, David and Jas' Haggard, Francis Jackson, James Gray, Jonathan M. Jackson, 2 Mrs. Mary H. Kavanaugh, Benj. Lockett, Thomas Lockett, William M'Millan, William M'Ilvain, Jesse Nash or James Holliday, Benjamin Petty, John Page, Philip T. Richardson 2, William Smith, Sheriff of Clarke County, William Smith or William Schoeler, George Swingle, Bird B. Smith, John Trimble, Benj. J. Taul, Joel M. Watkins, William Wright.

ED MUND CALLAWY, P. M. W.

13 THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and general assortment of MERCANDISE, purchased for ready money, and opened in his new brick building, at the corner of Mill street, which he will sell low for cash. No credit can be expected. All those indebted to him either by Bond, Note or Book account, are hereby requested to pay off or settle their respective accounts as no further indulgence will be given.

William Levy.

Lexington, October 20, 1808.

MACCOUN, TILFORD & Co.
HAVE received from Philadelphia and New-York, the following valuable Books, a considerable proportion of which are of late publications.

Rees's Medical Guide, or a complete Practical System of Modern domestic Medicine, for the use of families and young practitioners or students in medicine and surgery. The British Reviewers consider this work much more estimable than Buchan's Domestic Medicine & as calculated entirely to supersede it.

An enquiry into the causes and consequences of the orders in council and an examination of the conduct of Great Britain towards the neutral commerce of America; by Alexander Baring Esq. M. P.

In regard to this pamphlet the following quotation from a speech delivered by Lord Grenville in the British Parliament, is worthy of attention: "he had seen three comments upon them (orders in council) one by Dr. Robinson, one by a writer on political economy, and a third which contained more information upon the subject of commerce than any work he had ever seen, by a most respectable merchant, Mr. Baring."

Corinna, or Italy, a celebrated new Novel by the Baroness de Staél Holstein, daughter of the famous Necker; Walker's key to the classical pronunciations of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names, &c. The European and Universal Magazines; The Monthly Mirror and Ladies Museum for 1808; Roscoe's Leo 10th; Madoc, a celebrated new poem; Original anecdotes of Frederick the Great, by Dieudonne Thibault; Murray's Materia Medica; Chaplin's Chemistry, improved by Doct. Woodhouse; Underwood on the diseases of children; Townsdon's Guide to health; Parkinson's Medical Admonitions; D'Ascut's Surgery; Bell's do. Lavoisier's Chemistry; Cuvier's Lectures on Anatomy; Denman's Midwifery; Sturte on Animation; Bates's Rural Philosophy; Fessenden's Poems; Ainsworth's Latin and English Dictionary; Ramfay's Life of Washington; Spalanzani's travels in the two Sicilies and part of the Apennines; Selfridge's Trial, taken in shorthand by T. Lloyd, Esq. reporter of the debates of Congress, and Geo. Gaines, Esq. reporter to the State of New-York, and sanctioned by the Court, the re-reporter to the State of Massachusetts; Wittman's Travels through Turkey, Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt; Radcliffe's Tour through Holland and Germany; Young's Travels in France; Moody's sketches of the history of France, Meare's Voyages to China and the N. West Coast of America; St. Pierre's Voyage to the Isle of France, the Isle of Bourbon and Cape of Good Hope; Macartney's Embassy to China; Stevens's History of the Wars in France during the Revolution; Dupaty's Travels in Italy; Beaujour's History of the Commerce of Greece; Denon's Egypt; Reynier's do. Wilford's do. Valant's Travels in Africa; Barrow's do. Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature; Catteau's History of Sweden; Wood's Switzerland; Britton's Tour through the Highlands of Scotland; Somerville's Political Translations; Lady Montague's Works.

In about three weeks they expect to receive from N. York, a much larger collection; a catalogue of them shall succeed this advertisement.

Lexington, July 12th, 1808. tf

STRAYED or stolen on the 4th of July last, from Andrew Harbison's, nine miles from Danville, upon the road leading to Bairdstown, a BROWN MARE, six or seven years old, near fourteen hands three inches high, has a small white spot on her right shoulder, and branded Br. on her near shoulder.

Broke off from a boy about two miles from the mouth of Hickman, in Jessamine county, on the 3rd of July last, a light BAY MARE, five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, one foot white and branded Br. on her near shoulder.

Whoever will deliver both or either of them to me in Bairds town, Dennis Brashear in Danville or T. & R. Barr in Lexington, or will give information where one or both are to be had, shall receive a liberal reward from

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward,

will be paid for apprehending, and securing in any jail in the U. States, so that I get him again, SAMUEL LINEBAUGH, an apprentice to the Clock and Watch-making business. He is about 18 or 19 years old, thin made, of a fair complexion, and is apt to smile when spoken to.

The above boy absconded on the 9th October last.

Robert Frazer.

Lexington, December 5, 1808.

REMOVAL.

69 WARFIELD has removed his Apothecary's Shop to a house in the range of new brick buildings fronting the south-east side of the court house, second door above the corner house lately occupied by Mr. John Jordan. He has now on hand a large quantity of GENUINE MEDICINE, which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of Medicine can be supplied on terms more advantageous than they could at any of the shops in the Eastern states. Surgeon's Instruments of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Patent Medicines.

Lexington, Sept. 19, 1808.

Dani. & Charles Bradford,

HAVING entered into partnership in Book printing, respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend carrying on their business extensively, on Main street. They solicit orders for Book or Job Printing, which shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, and on the most moderate terms.

Lexington, April 12

Notice.

After about three years' anxious pursuit and meditation, I have at length made a complete discovery of the Perpetual Motion in Theory, and have reduced it to practice. I will only observe that it moves by its own weight; that is to say, the more you load a wagon, the more the power is increased so as to move the wagon and its burthen. I expect to write a short treatise on the subject, which will more fully explain this most grand and important discovery. I am anxious that it should be put in practice as soon as possible, so that the public may receive the benefits resulting from this new principle, so long wished for by them.

Henry Fenk.

October 29th, 1808. 12m*¹⁰⁰

Notice

20 Of the additional Regiments residing in the states of Kentucky and Ohio,

THAT I am authorised by the paymaster of the United States to advance to each commissioned officer residing as aforesaid two month's pay and subsistence, to be computed from the dates of their respective acceptances.

The second payments will be made to the 1st inst, and will include as well the pay of officers as recruits; that is to say—the officers from the time to which the aforesaid two month's advance shall have extended, and the recruits from the date of enlistments.

Those second payments are to be founded on duplicate muster rolls to be exhibited by each captain; and the first payments by duplicate receipts by the respective officers to me at this place.

JAMES TAYLOR.

New Port, K. 13th August, 1808.

The Editors of News-Papers in the states of Kentucky and Ohio will please to give the foregoing a few insertions in their respective papers.

J. T.

Lexington, September 1, 1808.

Wanted to Contract

FOR ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS

STONE COALS,

Delivered at this place, apply to

Cuthbert Banks.

Lex. Nov. 28 1808.

SCHEME.

1 Prize, (a capital Brick House)	on Main-street)	\$ 3,000
1 Ditto (in cash)		500
1 Ditto (ditto)		250
1 Ditto (ditto)		100
1 Ditto (ditto)		50
4 Ditto (ditto)	5 each,	100
100 Ditto (ditto)	\$ 10 each,	1,000

109 Prizes, all floating, amounting to \$ 5,000 391 Blanks.

500 Tickets at 10¢ each amounting to \$ 5,000

The prizes will be subject to a deduction of ten per cent, only, which together with six per cent given by the proprietor, on the amount of the house, will produce \$ 100 and eighty dollars, to be paid to the Trustees of the town for the abovementioned purpose.

The capital prize, value Three Thousand Dollars, is a good, substantial, well built, Brick House, pleasantly situated on Main-street, between the Rev. Adam Rankin's and Mr. Madock Fisher's, consisting of a kitchen and cellar in the basement story, two good parlours with passage and stair-case in the principal story, with two chambers and a handsome drawing room above, and will be completely finished by the first of November, in a neat manner, both inside and outside, and will have handsome Venetian shutters to all the front windows. The out buildings will consist of a good brick spring-house and smoke-house, a well and pump, with other necessary conveniences. The footway in front, and the back yard in part, will be paved with brick. The lot and garden is under good post and rail fence, and may be viewed any time previous to the drawing. Immediate possession will be given to the proprietor of the fortunate ticket which may draw this prize, together with a good title, by deed, with general warranty.

The other prizes, will be paid in cash, forty days after the drawing is finished.

Any person taking two tickets will be entitled to twenty days—three tickets, forty days—four tickets, sixty days—five tickets, ninety days—and six tickets, one hundred and twenty days credit, to be computed from the time the drawing is finished, on giving their negotiable notes, with an approved endorser.

The lottery will be drawn in two days, (both in one week) viz. two hundred and fifty tickets each day, under the direction of the managers, and the trustees of the town, as soon as the tickets are sold, of which notice will be given in the Lexington papers.

Tickets to be had of the managers, and at the Kentucky Gazette and Reporter offices.

Jno. Wrighlesworth,
Jno. Wyatt,
Benj. Parish,
David Sutton,

Mgr's.

Lexington, September 1, 1808.

Lexington, August 21, 1808.

We the subscribers, have been called on by the proprietor of the above named house and improvements, to value the same—and we believe it will cost him the sum of three thousand dollars at least, to complete it in the above described manner.

David Sutton,
Maddox Fisher,
William Hanson.

NOTICE—The citizens of Lexington, and all others that may feel themselves interested in the above mentioned Lottery, are requested to come forward and view the buildings and premises described in the above mentioned scheme, as they are nearly completed and will be finished in a few weeks. Those who wish to purchase tickets will please apply soon, as there are a few on hand unsold—and so soon as they are disposed of, the Lottery will be drawn.

Strayed or stolen from Mr. Taylor's inn, Lexington on Wednesday evening 1